

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1900.

NO. 147.

Dont Wear Improper Glasses

They increase your eye defects, and often cause blindness.

WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR GLASSES.

To be accurately adjusted to suit each peculiar requirement. Satisfaction assured.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47 GOVERNMENT STREET. JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

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Dressmakers' Findings AND SMALL WARES

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THE WESTSIDE

Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

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THE WISE PERSON



Always watches the pennies; the dollars are credited with being able to care for themselves. At any rate, they do it at our store, where the purchasing power of a dollar is greater now than ever before.

ROLLED OATS, 7 lb. sacks \$.25
GRAHAM FLOUR, 10 lb. sacks25
GRAHAM FLOUR, 50 lb. sacks 1.10
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, 10 lb. sacks25
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, 50 lb. sacks 1.10
QUAKER ROLLED OATS, 2 pkgs.35

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Toys, Toys, Toys.

Samples of American, English and European Toys for the Fall and Christmas Trade. Orders taken and indentures executed.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools, Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers, Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

FOR SALE

Cheap, in consequence of winding up an estate, 3 good cottages in James Bay, \$400 each. Easy terms will be given.

APPLY — 40 GOVERNMENT ST. B.C. Land & Investment Agency.

Oh! What Snaps.

Large lot and cottage, good location, easy terms; price only \$700. Lot, 50x190, House, 16x20, Kitchen, 10x12, Victoria West, with 7 roomed house; price away down, and very easy terms. Lot, 50x135, with 2 story, 6 roomed house, bath, etc. in East End, \$1,250. I serve on Esquimalt road, with 9 roomed modern bungalow, electric light and bell, throughout, etc.; can be bought at a bargain.

TO LET—A few vacancies in MacGregor Block; rents reasonable. Two story house near Esquimalt, with 5 roomed house, street, for \$2.

P. C. McGREGOR & CO.

Fire Insurance and Fuel Supply Agents.

Money to loan at low rates.

NO. 2 VIEW ST., MACGREGOR BLOCK.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

You can do so by investing through us. We are in a position to offer the best rates of interest. If you wish to sell your property it will be to your advantage to list it with us. Do you wish to buy? We have it ready for you at the lowest rates of interest. Don't fail to secure a lot at Mount Sicker at first prices; you will regret it if you do. The Esquimalt property is well located, with the E. & N. R. R. within three months. A sawmill is rapidly nearing completion, and lots being sold. Prices—Corners, \$75; inside lots, \$50. Place your Fire Insurance with us in the Phoenix of Victoria. Call on us for all kinds of property for sale and houses for rent.

Victoria Finance, Real Estate & Insurance Co. Ltd.

F. G. RICHARDS, Man. Director.

Cor. Broad and View Sts.

MAKING PLANS.

There is no difficulty about your plans if you will let us do them. We put into your prospective home a great deal of enjoyment.

Sometimes the houses we have don't exactly fit your plan for improvements to the houses we have, so help you to build a new one.

Bargains—5 roomed cottage and lot, \$750, cash down, \$100 per month; 5 roomed cottage and large lot, \$1,250, cash down; 2 lots, James Bay, \$700, a snap.

TERMS: 2 lots, James Bay, \$700, a snap.

W. JONES

Auctioneer, Appraiser and Com-

mission Agent.

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CITY AUCTION MART.

72 YATES STREET.

TERMS: 2 lots, James Bay, \$700, a snap.

TERMS:



We Are Prompt, We are Careful and
We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's
PRESCRIPTION STORE
Corner of Fort and Douglas Streets,
Victoria, B.C.
For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

The States And Russia

Are Now at Work Trying to Ar-
range for Opening of Ne-
gotiations.

A Proposal That International
Troops Should Be With-
drawn From Pekin.

London, Aug. 31.—The chief feature of the morning papers is the Russia-American "surprise" as it is called. While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion, it is generally recognized that the flight of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor renders the situation extremely difficult, and therefore that it might be wise to adopt the Russo-American programme as the best solution of the problem.

At the same time, a very strong feeling is displayed in favor of a more vigorous line of policy.

The Daily Graphic says: "The United States are almost moribundly anxious to wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment. This has long been apparent. But it is rather surprising to hear that their anxiety is shared by Russia. With the possible exception of Germany, there is probably not another power that would seriously object to the evacuation of Pekin."

The Daily Mail observes: "Probably Russia, with the assistance of the United States and France, hopes to dictate to the other powers a Far Eastern policy insuring the accomplishment of Russian designs, which would be greatly facilitated by the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary. The powers should refuse to accept any intermediary or to evacuate Pekin, which would only be interpreted as a sign of weakness."

The Standard says: "It is not easy to overstate the importance of the decision of the United States. The desire of both Washington and St. Petersburg to withdraw from Pekin is very intelligent. Public opinion in the United States is adverse to foreign complications, while Russia has discovered that conditions are not propitious for her schemes of conquest. She lacks the necessary large army and wants the Trans-Siberian railway completed before she can stretch her arms over Northern Asia."

The Daily Telegraph observes: "Considering that the Empress Dowager openly encouraged the attacks upon the foreigners, the suggestion that the imperial government are about to return to Pekin is rather startling, and the latest developments of Russian diplomacy requires explanation at least."

The Daily Telegraph observes: "Acceptance of Li Hung Chang is almost the only thing the allies can do. His intervention would undoubtedly make for peace. It is positively clear that unless statesmen can do something to relieve the tension of affairs, so far as the military deal with it, they have arrived at a deadlock."

The Daily Telegraph observes: "The Times makes no comment upon the Russian proposals."

Russians Killed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Dispatches received here under to-day's date report that Gen. Reichenkampf's dying column is pushing rapidly towards Tsin Hsia. The telegraph is working from Aigun to Mergen. The Russian losses during the advance were 3 officers and 22 men killed, and 5 officers and 79 men wounded.

Powers and Earl La.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The Associated Press is able to present the following text of official communications relating to China:

"Telegrams sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St. Petersburg."

"Department of State, Washington, August 4th.—The following note was received here from the charge of the Russian government at this capital, August 17th.—I have just received a communication from the imperial government informing me of the resolution of the admirals of the allied fleets interdicting the plenipotentiary of the Chinese government, Li Hung Chang, from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival in Tsin Hsia. This resolution, being inexplicable in view of the fact that all the powers have recognized the utility of admitting him (Li Hung Chang's) services in the eventual negotiations for peace, and especially because it would be impossible for him to fulfill his mission in his character of plenipotentiary if this were done, it would be desirable that the interested governments should give orders to countermand the above mentioned decision."

"Inquiry of Admiral Remey, commanding our fleet at Taku, was first answered that no such resolution had been adopted. He now cables that the admirals have agreed to write the Dean of Legations at Pekin instructions in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku and meantime not to allow him to communicate with Chinese shore authorities. Remey dissented from the last proposition."

"We take the same view, as expressed in the Russian note. In the interests of peace and the effective protection of the just demands of all the powers against China, it seems important that the Chinese plenipotentiary should be

receiving the return of the United States troops from Ching or their removal from Pekin to Tien Tsin or to any other point on the sea coast.

MANUFACTURERS IN SESSION.
Annual Meeting Opens at Toronto—Report of Tariff Committee.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which opened this morning, Mr. Hess presented a report of the tariff committee of some importance. It referred to the resolution passed on the subject of the tariff by the executive committee of the association, based on the replies received to a communication sent to the members of the subject. The resolution had declared that the association did not object to a reasonable preference on British goods, but had objected to the latest increase in preference as injurious to Canadian manufacturers in certain lines, and also urging that preference should only be allowed on goods in which there is at least 50 per cent. of British labor.

In presenting these recommendations, two delegates waited upon the government, together with the committee, to urge their claims in their respective industries. The committee, however, regretted to report that although a promise was received from members of the government of careful attention to this matter, nothing had been done, although in many lines redress asked for could have been got by lowering duties with out injuring any other Canadian industry.

Nothing, however, had been done by the government, their policy evidently being that they will watch the effect of the tariff for at least a year, without making any change, unless it is found as an actual fact that some industries are being injured.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The United States government, having acted upon the Russian proposition as to the withdrawal of troops from Pekin, it is now quietly waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to its various representatives abroad for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations, several days, and perhaps a week, may pass before all these responses are received.

According to their formal expressions, all the powers are agreed upon this point—they do not desire to enter upon a formal war with China. The United States government is trying to bring about this result. For the moment it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be questioned at this time.

The object now in view is to bring about a settlement in China that will consist of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order and the cessation of hostilities, the assurance of protection to foreign life and property. It is with this object that Russia has suggested the withdrawal from Pekin, in order that the Chinese government may resume the reins of power, for the Chinese are not apt to yield fealty to any government not in possession of its own capital.

The United States government has been earnestly championing the cause of Li Hung Chang from a precisely similar motive, namely, a desire to speedily rehabilitate the Chinese government in order that it may carry out its express desire to settle the difficulties which have arisen.

It appears that much confusion exists at Taku as to what actually has been decided upon respecting the treatment of Li Hung Chang, should he arrive at that place en route to Pekin. The reports of the naval commanders to their government rather increased the confusion in an international sense. Admiral Remey found it difficult to sift out the facts at Taku. Now the state department finds the replies so far received from Europe vague and unsatisfactory, for the reason that the various governments appear to have different understandings as to the exact conditions at Taku.

Secretary Root, in speaking to-day of the statement in the Conger dispatch saying that Prince Chang was coming to Pekin, said that it was a favorable indication. Prince Chang has been known as favorable to foreigners, and has been among the more progressive of the Chinese officials. It was also stated that the situation seemed to be improving.

So far no orders have been issued di-

recting the attack upon the home of Li Hung Chang, while returning to her home from Toronto on an early Grand Trunk train, was fatally crushed between the station platform and cars this morning, dying a few hours afterwards.

The young lady appears to have been asleep when the train arrived and did not awake till it had started again. In attempting to alight from the moving car she fell with the above result.

DR. PIERCE'S • GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it completely cures indigestion and other diseases of the digestive and nutritive system in both young and old. You can consult Dr. Pierce by letter or by mail.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANOTHER SHAMROCK.

London, Aug. 30.—The Daily Telegraph prints an interview with Sir Thomas Lipton at Queenstown yesterday, in the course of which he said it was impossible that any fixture for an international race should be made as yet. He had, however, arranged his new yacht Shamrock, and denied the report that he intended to make the challenge under the auspices of the Cork club. Nothing, however, he asserted, had yet been decided finally. He felt, however, that he would certainly retire if another challenger appeared in the field. In that event he would give the services of the Shamrock for trials.

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Provincial Parliament

The House Sits All Night-The Grand Forks Railway Company.

Prorogation This Afternoon-Premier Says the Eight Hour Law Stands.

Friday, August 31.

The legislature of British Columbia marked its final session yesterday and last night by a surprising attack of industry that involved a very tedious night for those whose business connects them with the House. Meeting at ten, in the forenoon, they continued in session till one. Business was resumed at 2:15, and continued until six, when two hours were taken for dinner. Then from 8:30 last night until 6:30 this morning—ten hours—the House continued steadily in session.

The feature of the night session was the victory of the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway Company over the C. P. R. The latter's executive agent, Geo. McI. Brown, and Barrister Cowan, and others of Vancouver, who represent the new road, were busy lobbying up to the last moment. The bill finally carried after a "hasty fecht."

All of the members, almost, stuck to their posts, though at one time fifteen nodding heads—chiefly gray ones—were counted in the chairs. Some of the sportive younger members amused themselves decorating their elder and sleeping colleagues with dunces caps, etc., to the enjoyment of those who remained awake. However, shortly after six the business was concluded and the members trooped out, shouting like schoolboys at their release.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On resuming after luncheon, Mr. Oliver introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act. This bill being mainly for the purpose of remedying a clerical error, was passed through all its readings and finally passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Immigration Regulation bill, with Mr. Taylor in the chair. Mr. Brown, referring to section 2, said that as Chinese under the Dominion laws could come in on payment of \$100, if the bill excluded these it would be repugnant to the Dominion measure, and might nullify the bill. He therefore proposed a section setting forth that the act would be inoperative in the case of immigrants authorized by the Dominion parliament.

With this Mr. Tatlow agreed, although Mr. McPhillips almost expired in a constitutional spasm and averred that the suggestion was sufficient to drive great constitutional authorities like himself to leave the chamber in disgust. At the same time, which adjourned the House adjourned. The committee then passed. Further on in committee the Provincial Secretary pronounced section 6 out of order, but the House regarded him not, and he followed the Victorian censor to the corridors.

The bill was reported complete, as amended, read a third time, and finally passed.

Mr. Helmcken moved the second reading of a bill to permit the use of voting machines in British Columbia. The mover said it had been found impossible to get the bill through last session, and he therefore pressed for its acceptance now. It had been adopted in Ontario and he wanted British Columbia to be in line with the march of municipal improvement.

Mr. Martin said this was quite a different bill to that of last year, which promised to give a monopoly to the imperial machines.

The House went into committee on the bill. An amendment was made vesting the power of authorizing the use of machines by the House instead of the Governor-in-Council. The bill was reported, read a third time, and passed.

The fourth report of the printing committee was reported by Mr. Hall, confirming the printing of a return on the B.C. Small Holdings, and also a return showing the complaints against government officials in Atlin, and the reply of the government there.

On moving the second reading of the Labor bill, Mr. McInnes said he had eliminated the clauses encroaching on the prerogative of the crown. He charged the government with shirking their responsibility in regard to this legislation. Two measures had been adopted, but they were meaningless. Mr. Helmcken's measure could be evaded under Dominion charter, while the Attorney-General, and such an eminent legal authority as Mr. McPhillips, had pronounced Capt. Tatlow's motion valueless.

His own bill provided that no person who could not read this act in some European language should be employed in the forty-four occupations specified in the bill. The Dominion had certain powers. By his bill every Jap and Chinaman could be excluded from the province.

These classes were inundating the country and monopolizing industries which had formerly been carried on in a general spirit. Last year it was sought to exclude these people from coal mines. But by excluding them from one industry they were simply driven to another, and unfair discrimination between industries was instituted. The only proper way was to exclude them from all industries, and ultimately from the province.

Some had objected to the drastic nature of his bill, but the question had reached a stage where even revolution measures were required. Yet to meet this view he had extended the date of the operation of the act until the beginning of the year.

The adoption of the bill would mean the total exclusion of this class of labor from the province, and its substitution by whites. The latter was to-day kept out, by knowing that by coming into the country they would be forced to come to the House for a special act.

into degrading contact with Chinese and Japanese labor.

Hon. Mr. Turner regarded the act as revolutionary, and out of order, as it excluded these people from every trade and calling.

Mr. Martin—There is nothing in our rules calling a measure out of order because it is revolutionary.

Hon. Mr. Turner said this was a bill for the prevention of white labor in the province—for the prevention of investing of capital by keeping labor matters in constant turmoil. Such legislation would keep out capital and thus prevent the employment of white labor.

What was required was legislation to induce capital and to keep the inferior laborers as the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

He also quarreled with the word "Caucasian." In the dictionary he found that the term had a very wide signification, including natives of the Caucasians and others who would be far worse than Mongolians. He supposed the hon. gentleman didn't know this.

Mr. McInnes—Oh yes. The only difference is that I have read it all through and the Finance Minister has not, or he would know better.

Hon. Mr. Turner—I am bound by the rules of the House to accept the statement, though in the ordinary course I would never have supposed it.

Mr. McPhillips said he favored the principle of the bill, and would support its second reading, but he considered it too drastic in its present form.

Hon. Mr. Prentice tried to move the six motions, but Mr. Brown drew attention to the fact that the motion was improperly drawn. A hurried attempt of Messrs. Prentice and Turner to correct the error under a fusade of jibes from the opposition so agitated these gentlemen that it was some time before the revised and corrected amendment was adopted, and report at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. A. W. Smith opposed the bill for the same reasons.

Mr. Green insisted that a corporation was a collection of individuals and should only quite as much of a privilege as a company or individual.

Mr. Elliston took the point of order that a private member couldn't make a change in this bill. It lay with the government.

Mr. Houston thought it had been ap-

proved by the Attorney-General, and therefore a private member need not object.

Mr. Martin said if the opponents of the bill didn't want water used for power purposes they should have the General Act which permitted water to be used for power purposes repealed.

The bill was read a second time, Messrs. Turner, A. W. Smith, Elliston and Pooley alone voting against it. The bill was then taken up in committee, reported and read a third time.

Mr. Stables' amendment to the Placer Act Amendment Bill was ruled out of order.

Hon. Mr. McBride said that while this was the case the government intended to incorporate the reforms therein mentioned in the act.

Mr. Stables regretted the government had taken no action.

Mr. McPhillips' amendment to the Queen's Counsel Act was reached when the debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Martin.

Mr. A. W. Smith opposed the bill for the same reasons.

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What was required was legislation to induce capital and to keep the inferior laborers as the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

He also quarreled with the word "Caucasian." In the dictionary he found that the term had a very wide signification, including natives of the Caucasians and others who would be far worse than Mongolians. He supposed the hon. gentleman didn't know this.

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Mr. McPhillips said he favored the principle of the bill, and would support its second reading, but he considered it too drastic in its present form.

Hon. Mr. Prentice tried to move the six motions, but Mr. Brown drew attention to the fact that the motion was improperly drawn. A hurried attempt of Messrs. Prentice and Turner to correct the error under a fusade of jibes from the opposition so agitated these gentlemen that it was some time before the revised and corrected amendment was adopted, and report at the next sitting of the House.

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The New Vancouver

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Steam . . . Gas . . . Coal

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Double Screened Lump, Run of the Mine, Washed Nut and Screenings

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The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the

Times Printing & Publishing Co.

W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Offices: 20 Broad street

Telephone: No. 45

Daily, one month, by carrier. 75

Daily, one week, by carrier. 25

Two-weeks, per annum. 1.50

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 12 o'clock noon, if received later than that hour will be charged the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

THE DAILY TIMES is On Sale at the following Places in Victoria:

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VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 1717 Government street.

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GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER (Switch-Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.

G. N. HODGSON, 57 Yates street.

T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for daily news of the Times.

OBJECTIONABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Our provincial-legislators have devoted

a great deal of time during the course of

the session which closes to-day to dis-

cussing measures affecting immigration

into British Columbia. The feeling of

the people is undeniably hostile to Ori-

entals, and their representatives, know-

ing this, will not rest until they have

discovered some means of satisfying the

desires of their constituents. We can-

not prevent the entry of these immi-

grants from foreign countries, but we can

convince the Dominion government that

we are in earnest in this matter by

excluding them from all works over

which we have control. Some of the

gentlemen learned in the law are inclin-

ed to place a very elastic interpretation

on the section of the British North

American Act defining the powers of the

provinces regarding immigration. It

reads as follows:

"In each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the government of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces and to immigration into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada."

It has always been conceded that the Dominion has complete control of the coast and frontiers of the country, and has power to decide as to the manner of persons who shall come in and share the fortunes of Canadians. The governments of the provinces have never taken a great deal of interest nor questioned the prerogative of the Federal government in this matter, and it is not likely British Columbia is going to create a precedent. But it can do no harm to let our sentiments be known. Hitherto all sorts and conditions of people have been welcomed to our shores and told that there was room and to spare for all. Of late, however, it has dawned upon us in authority that the indiscriminate dumping of miscellaneous collections of

humanity upon our docks was not an unmixed blessing and steps have been taken to make a selection; to winnow out the wheat and blow back the chaff to the place from whence it came. This process was commenced on the eastern coast, and we see no reason why it should not be extended to the western one also. The law which has been brought into operation was passed by a Conservative government some years ago, but the order-in-council necessary to bring it into operation was never promulgated, and it remained in obscurity until recently. Under it the idle and the vicious and the criminal and the diseased may be refused a landing and their evil influences presented from contaminating those with whom they would be brought into contact. Europe is not the only continent containing criminals and paupers, nor are the ports on the east coast of America the only ones where such persons are seeking admission. We want bona fide settlers in all parts of Canada, and very few of the Asiatics are such. We have, unfortunately, too many vices of our own, and have no desire to add to them those of the Orientals. It is but too true that some of our people fall into the degrading practices of their heathen neighbors. Even in the East, where they are so few in numbers, the influence of the Chinese, as the records show, has been for evil and not for good. It may be said that the hundred-dollar head tax will prevent the entry of all those whom it is proposed to exclude in the East by other means, but that is not by any means sure, as the commission which is to be appointed to so into all phases of the question will surely find out.

Looking at this immigration question from the standpoint of workingmen, are their demands for protection so unreasonable after all? The mechanics have their unions for the purpose of maintaining wages and securing to themselves certain rights which they might not be in possession of if they acted as individuals; the lawyers and the doctors have their societies, ostensibly for the protection of the public, but many are inclined to think the protection of their members also receives some consideration; our merchants and our farmers are guarded by the tariff against the competition of foreigners, and the profitable markets of the mining regions of the north and of our own province as far as possible preserved to them. After all, why shouldn't our workingmen have some share of the protection that seems to be extended on all sides save one, apart altogether from the one great problem of filling our province with white men and permanent settlers?

The latest Westminster confession of faith in Tupper will not make the election of Conservatives in British Columbia sure. The convention has observed many things, denounced others, and condemned all, in the most emphatic manner. It is filled with indignation—generally, but its chief source of worry appears to be over the refusal of the government to grant subsidies to railways in British Columbia. It is also said both members for Victoria are very much incensed because Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not introduced and passed into law a prohibition measure. Surely like Mr. Foster, these gentlemen must have been overtaken by a moment of weakness. Perhaps the denouncing was done after dinner. The government was severely censured for subsidizing railways in other provinces and extending no aid to those of British Columbia. Surely the other provinces are entitled to some assistance. They have not been fully developed yet and the Dominion can never attain to its full stature as a coming power in the world unless it is opened up to commerce. No application for a subsidy to a railway in British Columbia, made in the regular way, has been refused by the government, so that portion of the denunciation is in keeping with all the others, is merely humbug. The government recognizes that it pays to assist railways in British Columbia, as the revenue return from the territory opened up and more than pay the interest on the capital expended, and no bona fide application for assistance has been refused. But for the action of the friends of these gentlemen in convention assembled British Columbia would have been in direct communication with all the Klondike country and we should not only have been free from the bullying operations of our friendly neighbors to the south, but an important and rich section of the country would have been opened up and trade made tributary to our cities. The government is also denounced for not spending the necessary amount of money on the public works of the province, when the fact is that very much more has been devoted to such purposes than was the case when the Conservatives were in power and every representative from this province supported them. But all this denouncing and condemning is not worthy of consideration. The convention was called for the purpose of finding fault with the present government and eulogizing the Tories. Everybody knows that, and because of it the denunciations and condemnations will be of no avail. No real fault can be found with the government; not a single case can be cited of a crooked work or malfeasance, which were common enough under a former administration; the country is more prosperous than at any time in its history, and the people are better satisfied and are determined that the ministers who were responsible for the condition of

affairs which set the whole English-speaking world fearing at us shall never again hold power in the Dominion. They are condemned to wander in the wilderness of opposition until the men who connived at Canada's shame have passed away—until comments like the following from the British press shall have been forgotten:

London Times: "Here in the Mother Country there can be only one feeling—that of deep regret for the wrong done to the fair name of the eldest of her daughters."

London Telegraph: "Enough, unfortunately, is already known in England to make it clear that only the most resolute and drastic purification can redeem public life in Canada from the taint of which we have no desire to repeat. The law which has been passed by the House of Commons is far from being a good one, but it is better than nothing."

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The Westminster convention is evidently of the same opinion as one of the organs of the party, which said lately that it was not that the Liberals have been guilty of any particular form of iniquity; but they are an organized gang of hypocrites and must be turned out. To be sure, to let the Tories in."

Our esteemed morning contemporary is very severe in its denunciations of the member for North Nanaimo. His son is an offence in its eyes beyond the reach of forgiveness. It is not possible that if the Colonist were to examine the speeches and the professions of the majority of the members of the House, enacted before the election, it would find that to be consistent they should have supported Mr. MacLean's labor bill?

Kruger and his staff have arrived at Saints' Rest. It would be just like Roberts to hurry along and drive them into the wilderness to the north, giving the old patriarch an opportunity to say there is no rest for the sole of his foot, and that the wicked in this world never cease from troubling.

Would it have been more sensible as well as more healthful for the members if the Legislature had adjourned at a seasonable hour last night and completed the business this morning? The ways of parliamentary bodies are sometimes past finding out.

Our Eastern friends are daily receiving evidence that British Columbians can shoot and hit almost anything in sight, from goals to targets.

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LABOR DAY.

To the Editor: Let us hope that all the business houses of the city will follow the example set by R. P. Rutherford & Co., and close their places of business for the day, that their employees may have a chance to participate in the Labor Day sports so elaborately prepared for them in Nanaimo.

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Some Necessary Things For the Toilet

Talcum Powder, 25c and 35c.
Violet Powder, 25c.
Buttermilk Toilet Lotion, 25c.
(An excellent Shaving Lotion.)
Witch Hazel, 25c.
Bay Rum, 25c, 50c.
Marris' Almond Tablets, 25c.

We have a large line of Lotions, Creams, Powders, etc., and will be pleased to have you inspect them.

Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST.
98 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Near Yates Street,
TELEPHONE 425.
VICTORIA.

Fresh Rolled Wheat Flakes

To better introduce them I have a special price to-day.

100 lbs Chicken Wheat (white) ... 40 Cents
New Laid Eggs ... 35c dozen

HARDRESS CLARKE,

86 DOUGLAS STREET.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 31, 5 a.m.—The barometer remains low over Northern British Columbia and the Territories, and high off the Oregon coast. Rain has fallen on the Lower Mainland and between the ranges from Cariboo southward to Spokane. Showers and thunderstorms have again been general from the Rockies eastward to Manitoba.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Saturday, Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly south and west, fair and cool.

Lower Mainland—East and south winds, partly cloudy, with occasional showers.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.03; temperature, 56; minimum, 54; wind, 12 miles 8; rain, trace; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.02; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, 12; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, calm; weather, fair.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.76; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, calm; rain, .02; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 60; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Go to Seattle Labor Day for \$1.50.

Get your oyster cocktails at the Senate Saloon.

Gibson's Toothache Gum is the great pain reliever. Ask for it. Price 10c.

Full line of cooked meats and fine old English cheese at the Ideal provision store, Yates street.

Information has been received from the North of a painful accident happening to J. E. Smart, one of the proprietors of the Pioneer hotel at White Horse. His foot was run over by a car on the White Horse & Yukon railway and crushed terribly.

Dawson papers received through the mail from the Sound yesterday contain a story of a new and rich gold strike at the head of Stewart river. The exact location of the find is not given, but it is said the dirt went over \$150 to the ton.

Steamer Rosalie will leave the inner wharf to-morrow (Saturday) at 8:30 a.m. for Seattle.

A Friend that will never dispute, or disagree with you but will always soothe your mind and body is Hondi Ceylon Tea.

The members of the Fifth Regiment sergeants' mess will invite their friends to an "at home" on Sunday afternoon in the camp at Macaulay Point.

For Sale—As a going concern, the business of the Ideal provision store, 72 Yates street, including delivery wagon and horses. First-class opening for the right man. For particulars apply to F. R. Stewart & Co., 40 Yates street.

The final meeting of the Societies' Union committee, which was to take place to-morrow evening, will be postponed until Saturday week. Cheques for all accounts incurred through the excursion may be obtained from the treasurer, J. Lovell Smith, at the Province cigar factory.

The undersigned clothiers and men's furnishers have agreed not to open their stores for business on Labor Day, Monday, September 3rd: W. E. Anderson, Allen & Co., W. G. Cameron, G. H. Jackson, D. Lindsay, A. Holmes, G. H. Candless Bros., M. Marks, S. Reid Co., Ltd., H. Rutland, Sea & Gowen, W. & J. Wilson, B. Willis & Co.

Order your Cartridges for September 1st early, and avoid the rush, from Henry Short & Sons.

Portland Street Fair and Carnival—For years past Portland, Ore., has held an annual exposition during months of September and October. This year a street fair and carnival will be held instead of the exposition, opening on September 4th and closing September 15th.

The Northern Pacific Railway has \$1 for a round trip rate of \$10.30 for the fair and carnival, tickets being on sale September 3rd, 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th.

According to the arrangements being made for the observance of Labor Day, Victorians who "take in" the excursion on the Dolphin on Monday will not lack for entertainment. All kinds of sport is promised, and to add to the variety of the programme there will be a monster parade, a grand ball in Armory hall in the evening, and a performance by Ringling Bros' circus. The Dolphin, leaving Victoria at 7 a.m., will, it is expected, be crowded with excursionists for the outing promises to be an ideal one.

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It is hoped that the members of the Fifth Regiment will take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of demonstrating their ability to turn out in an imposing force when the occasion requires, by their full presence to-morrow evening as a guard of honor to the Governor-General. They will parade at 6 o'clock sharp. After the reception exercises the regiment will march to camp at Macaulay Point, in readiness for the mobilization which takes place during the next few days. On Sunday afternoon a drumhead service will be held at the camp, to which the public are cordially invited. Upon the conclusion of the service the band will render a sacred concert. An invitation is extended to all friends of the regiment to visit the camp on Sunday afternoon.

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The couple of aborigines bearing the cognomina of Jimmy and Jenny Frosntoes, who were arrested by Provincial Constable Dan Campbell on the Saanich road yesterday, made their appearance in the provincial court this morning. Jimmy was fined \$5 and \$1 costs for being drunk, but his unfortunate spouse fared considerably worse, on the charge of having intemperate relations with her, fine being \$25 and \$1 costs. Nati, the Japanese—who was also arrested by Provincial Constable Campbell yesterday, on the charge of stealing a macintosh and other articles from his employer, Mr. Sidwell, of South Saanich, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

In the police court this morning Robert Oliver was fined \$10 or 20 days' hard labor for drunkenness. Oliver is somewhat musical and last evening chose the jailers by several classical selections. Peter, a Saanich Indian, was fined \$5 and \$1 as a similar offence, and was afterward sent to Saanich to pay the required amount. The driver of a delivery wagon was fined \$5 for driving over Rock Bay bridge at a pace faster than that allowed by law was remanded until September 7th. He intends to fight the case.

The police statistics for the month of August are as follows: Assault, 3; cruelty to animals, 2; drunk, 17; infractions of the city by-law, 25; inmates of houses of ill-fame, 5; indecent exposure, 1; infraction of the Liquor Regulation Act, 1; possession of stolen property, 1; infraction of Revenue Act, 1; theft, 1.

—El Frank, formerly representative of Leinz & Leiser in the North, has returned to the city.

—Go to Seattle on the steamer Dol-

\$500 per annum for Life \$10,000 in Any Event

To your estate in 20 payments. Dividends in Cash from 5th year. Dividends paid this year over 20 per cent.

Apply to the old reliable

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

R. L. DRURY,
Provincial Manager,
34 BROAD STREET.

—Don't miss Ringling Bros' circus at Seattle next Monday. Great show.

—The Veterans' Association will parade at the Drill hall to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock to take part in the procession in honor of Lord and Lady Minto.

—Berths and staterooms on steamer Dolphin for Labor Day excursion to Seattle and return may be secured at Northern Pacific railway office any time after 1 p.m. to-morrow.

—A meeting of No. 2 Company, Fifth Regiment, will be held at the drill hall this evening at 8 o'clock to transact business in connection with the approaching mobilization. All the members are requested to be in attendance.

—Great day at Seattle next Monday. Steamer Dolphin leaves from inner wharf.

—The large pump for the North Dairy Farm pumping station was hauled to its new quarters this morning, four teams being required to draw the ponderous apparatus. Last evening the pump was hauled from the outer wharf, and incidentally the opportunity to test the bearing capacity of James Bay bridge was taken advantage of under the supervision of City Engineer Topp. Although the machinery weighs 14 tons, the bridge did not show the slightest indication of weakness.

—Fifth Regiment band go to Seattle Labor Day on steamer Dolphin.

—The concert in the Victoria theatre this evening in aid of the Burns memorial fund promises to be of a most successful character, and judging by the interest that has always been manifested in entertainments held to perpetuate the memory of the great Scottish bard, to-night's event will be largely attended.

The programme, which has already been published in these columns, comprises the names of well-known talent. The concert will be under the direction of J. G. Brown, whose experience in conducting affairs of this nature has enabled him to arrange a musical event worthy of the cause for which it is given. The concert will be under the distinguished patronage of the Governor-General and Lady Minto.

—Ho for Seattle! The last and best excursion of the season, Labor Day.

—It is hoped that the members of the Fifth Regiment will take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of demonstrating their ability to turn out in an imposing force when the occasion requires, by their full presence to-morrow evening as a guard of honor to the Governor-General. They will parade at 6 o'clock sharp. After the reception exercises the regiment will march to camp at Macaulay Point, in readiness for the mobilization which takes place during the next few days. On Sunday afternoon a drumhead service will be held at the camp, to which the public are cordially invited. Upon the conclusion of the service the band will render a sacred concert. An invitation is extended to all friends of the regiment to visit the camp on Sunday afternoon.

—Fire returns for the month are as follows: August 1st, 3:45 a.m., still alarm; fire at Point Ellice bridge; cause unknown; loss: nominal. 4 p.m., telephone alarm, grass fire at Jubilee hospital grounds; no loss. August 5th, 2:45 a.m., Box 23, fire at old custom house, Wharf street; cause unknown; loss estimated at \$300. August 14th, 4:20 p.m., Box 13, grass fire in orchard, Cook street; no loss. August 19th, 2 p.m., Telephone; still alarm; smoke issuing from store in Brunswick block; cause defective chimney; no loss. 4 p.m., Telephone; alarm; still; grass fire, Lightfoot road; no loss. August 20th, 12 p.m., Box 41, fire at one-story frame dwelling, 105 Pandosy street; cause, sparks on shingles; roof; estimated at \$150. 4:40 p.m., Telephone; alarm, box 27, fire at Law Courts, Langley street; cause unknown; estimated loss \$200. August 30th, 1:30 p.m., Box 31; fire on shingle roof of one story frame building, 126 Fort street; cause: sparks; loss, \$10. Fire and alarms, 9; estimated losses, \$200.

—The couple of aborigines bearing the cognomina of Jimmy and Jenny Frosntoes, who were arrested by Provincial Constable Dan Campbell on the Saanich road yesterday, made their appearance in the provincial court this morning. Jimmy was fined \$5 and \$1 costs for being drunk, but his unfortunate spouse fared considerably worse, on the charge of having intemperate relations with her, fine being \$25 and \$1 costs. Nati, the Japanese—who was also arrested by Provincial Constable Campbell yesterday, on the charge of stealing a macintosh and other articles from his employer, Mr. Sidwell, of South Saanich, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

—In the police court this morning Robert Oliver was fined \$10 or 20 days' hard labor for drunkenness. Oliver is somewhat musical and last evening chose the jailers by several classical selections. Peter, a Saanich Indian, was fined \$5 and \$1 as a similar offence, and was afterward sent to Saanich to pay the required amount. The driver of a delivery wagon was fined \$5 for driving over Rock Bay bridge at a pace faster than that allowed by law was remanded until September 7th. He intends to fight the case.

—The police statistics for the month of August are as follows: Assult, 3; cruelty to animals, 2; drunk, 17; infractions of the city by-law, 25; inmates of houses of ill-fame, 5; indecent exposure, 1; infraction of the Liquor Regulation Act, 1; possession of stolen property, 1; infraction of Revenue Act, 1; theft, 1.

—El Frank, formerly representative of Leinz & Leiser in the North, has returned to the city.

—Go to Seattle on the steamer Dol-

Lord Minto Arrives

D. G. S. Quadra Reaches Home Port With the Vice-Regal Party.

The Programme For To-morrow Evening's Welcome Illuminations and Decorations

D. G. S. Quadra, with the vice-regal party on board, arrived at Oak Bay this morning at 11:30 o'clock, where their Excellencies debarked and proceeded to Mount Baker hotel, where they will reside while in the city. They expressed themselves as delighted with their northward trip and spoke in high terms of the splendid treatment accorded them both on their journey to and from the Klondike metropolis. The scenery in particular was greatly admired, and all the points of interest on the route was inspected.

The vice-regal party was received at White Horse by Major Wood and an escort of Mounties under Inspector Primrose. The C. D. Co.'s steamer Sybil was paged at their disposal and arrived at Dawson on August 14th. The Klondike metropolis was beautifully decorated, patriotic mottoes being features of the general display. Particulars of the general display.

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"PARADISES" OF TO-DAY.

That is What Englishmen Call Refugees for Moribund Species.

A "paradise" is the technical term for a preserve in which attempts are made with more or less success to acclimate foreign birds and animals. The three most successful paradises in England are Haugrave Castle, near Beale; Leondale, in Sussex, and Woburn Abbey, Leondale provides the nearest approach to perfectly wild conditions, and the innumerable foreign species—air-borne kangaroos, the wallabies, the moths, of wild sheep, the prairie dogs, the Patagonian—cavies and countless other species, give the landscape a very un-English appearance. A writer in *The Quarterly Review* thus describes a vista on the Duke of Bedford's estate at Woburn Abbey:

There is a single picture, deer, deer, Japanese deer, Pekin deer, red deer, Canadian red deer, Virginia deer, and a mountain sheep may be seen grazing quietly together, while the portraits of many stags and bucks show to what health and vigor the animals attain in this unique paradise. But no photograph could ever do justice to the general effect of the herds there gathered together. Probably nothing like it could be seen anywhere nearer than the Athi plains in our East African Protectorate, where the great fauna of Africa still wander and feed in herds of hundreds of individuals, all at peace with one another and not greatly scared by man. In the centre of the scene lies the big gray palace, set among rolling waves of park, studded with ancient trees. Under the trees out on the open lawns and glades, all along the sky line, and round the pools, graze the fallow bucks and does, Japanese stags, red deer, and hybrid fawns and stags. Among them stalk gigantic wapiti, lords and masters of the mixed multitude. Under the chestnut trees is a herd of black and white yaks, with their calves, with their and other sheep; and close to the drive is a small herd of zebras, with a foal or two, as much at their ease as if they were commoners' ponies on Matley Heath in the New Forest.

The variety of strange birds is just as great. Chiefly remarkable are the brilliant Reeves' pheasant and the Australian brush turkey.

One of the most useful functions of a "paradise" is to preserve moribund species which once flourished in this country. The beaver, for instance, is busy with his marvelous feats of engineering and architecture in the brook at Leondale, though it is probably 800 years since a beaver made a weir on a British stream. Says the writer in *The Quarterly*:

"If beavers are to flourish on a river they must have a constant depth of water in which to dive, and to cover the entrances of their 'lodges,' even if the surface is frozen thick with ice. As few small rivers or brooks have a constant flow, but are sometimes shallow, sometimes in flood, the beavers make a weir to keep up a head of water. How singular are the difficulties of building and maintaining such a weir every engineer knows. The phenomenal cleverness and industry of beavers are devoted to this end. This is not the place to give details of their logrolling paths, canals, woodcutting and weirmaking; but, apart from the two processes, which were not needed in their home at Leondale, all the mechanical skill of beavers may there be seen to admiration. They soon made and have ever since maintained a large weir, cutting down all the unprotected trees, except some large beeches and big pines, and using all the branches, large and small, for building with. They left one tree, a small oak, to support what was to be the centre of the weir. Soon a long, deep pool was formed above the weir, flooding the adjacent banks and submerging the basis of several large trees which the beavers had begun to cut. One, a large beech, they rooted up when the water had moistened the earth below. In order to cut down another, round which their pool had formed deep water, they built a platform, and then sat on that and gnawed the tree. Later they cut down the supporting oak, probably knowing that the dam was strong enough without it, and began a new weir below.—London News."

THE BIRDS OF CHINA.

Very early in the world's history the nations of the West recognized that China produced things which were unmatched and unknown elsewhere, but naturally the living creatures of the country did not find their way elsewhere as soon as the silks and the tea. How eager those merchants who found the sea passage to China were to bring over these fine birds as shown by the very early date at which they were taken on board ship. Vasco da Gama only

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

found the way to India round the Cape in 1497. Sixteen years later the Portuguese had acclimated the ring-necked pheasant, the Far Eastern form of our common pheasant, in the Island of St. Helena, where probably Mr. Cronje will have the pleasure of dining off descendants of the birds then "planted," for they thrived greatly. It was to feed another set of rebels and malcontents that the pheasants were sent there. Fernandes Lopes, who deserted from the army of Albuquerque at Goa, was exiled and banished with a number of negroes to St. Helena, and supplied with "roots, seeds, poultry, and pheasants." When the Elizabethan explorer Cavendish visited the island in 1588 he found these ring-necked pheasants in great abundance there. In 1857 they were still very numerous, and not in any way altered plumage from the original stock of North China. Recently the same bird has almost replaced our common pheasant. America has also imported it in a form of Chinese immigration which is highly popular. A list of nine States was recently given in which the Chinese pheasants are thriving and increasing, often with State aid and protection. In Oregon it is said that the gold-pheasant is also established in a wild condition.—*The Spectator.*

MAHOGANY IN MEXICO

Difficult Work of Getting It to Market From the Tropical Forests.

An Englishman, who has arrived in the city from the peninsular portion of Mexico, gave a Herald reporter an interesting conversation regarding many matters connected with that prolific part of the republic. Among other topics of conversation the mahogany supply came up, and he was asked his opinion as to how long it would be before the trees in Mexico would all have been utilized commercially, and whether any caution was taken toward preserving a supply for the future. His reply was that there was an unwritten law against the cutting down of young trees, and many parts of Tolosa, Chiapas, Yucatan and Campeche had not as yet been exploited in that line.

The mahogany hunter, he said, is the most important and best paid laborer in the service. The trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered promiscuously through the forest and hidden in a dense growth of underbrush, vines, and creepers, and it often requires a skillful and experienced woodman to find them. No progress can be made in tropical forests without the aid of a machete, for the way must be cut step by step.

The mahogany is one of the largest and tallest of trees, and the hunter, seeking the highest ground, climbs to the top of the tallest tree and surveys the surrounding country. His practiced eye soon detects the mahogany by its peculiar foliage and he counts the trees within the scope of his vision, notes the direction and distances, and then, descending, cuts a narrow trail to each tree, which he carefully blazes and marks, especially there is a rival hunter in the vicinity.

To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the wide spaces which project from the trunk at the base, saws are often erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, which leaves a stump from ten to fifteen feet in height, a sheer waste of the very best part of the tree, and one which modern ingenuity should certainly devise some means to prevent.

Great difficulty is sometimes had in getting the trunks to a point of transportation, and cranes trucks are generally used, made by sawing off one end of a tree trunk and fitting the wood thus acquired with a kind of axle, which at the best is a clumsy and antiquated affair. These trucks are hauled by oxen, and all the trucking done in the dry season, the logs being placed on the bank of a river to await the time of floods.

No little judgment is required to determine at what exact stage of the flood to turn the logs adrift. Should the water be too high, the logs would be apt to be left high and dry on some of the low-lying grounds adjacent to the river, and probably covered up by sand and rubbish. Mahogany trees give from 2 to 5 logs each, measuring from 10 to 18 feet in length and from 20 to 44 inches in diameter, after being hewed.

WITH SOLIDIFIED AIR.

Our aim will be, not to admit the outside air, but to keep it carefully out of our houses. With that view, windows will be abolished, and light will be admitted through thick plate-glass, fixed permanently in the wall. Twice a day the servant will close the tight-fitting doors of each room and thoroughly exhaust the air with an air-pump. Good-sized pieces of solidified air will then be placed in the room, and it will immediately be filled with air that is really pure.

There is, however, one danger in connection with solidified air to which the attention of the public has not yet been called. It is well known that all sorts of microbes that are found in water are preserved in air. In fact, and that when the icebergs they are set free to do their deadly work. Now sound is contained in air, and may it not very soon happen that when the air is solidified whatever sounds may be contained in it may be preserved to be set free at some extremely inconvenient time?

Thus solidified Swiss air may be full of rotted, and a bribe of it placed in a bedroom at night may suddenly give forth the ugly sounds in the middle of the night. Or air from Italy may contain compressed hand-organ music, or the unprintable remarks of tourists who have received their hotel bills with extra charges for "View of Vesuvius" or "Association with the memory of Mitor Byron."

If these things are possible, and who would say that they are not possible, solidified air will be as dangerous as solidified water, and we shall find that the common air of the city, in spite of its sulphurous acid, and its assorted mi-

1900.

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Across the
Continent.Operating the Celebrated "North Coast
Limited," the Up-to-date Train.

For the Portland Street Fair and Carnival to be held at Portland, Oregon, Sept. 4th to 25th inclusive, the Northern Pacific Ry. has made a rate of \$10.20, Victoria to Portland return. Tickets on sale Sept. 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th and 13th.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to E. H. BLAURWOOD, Agent, Victoria, B.C.; G. C. COOPER, Atlantic Coast Line Agent, J. O. M'MILLAN, General Agent, Vancouver, B.C.; A. D. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.

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SUNDAY:

Leave Victoria at 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

NORTH BOUND (Daily except Sunday):

Leave Seattle 10:30 p.m.

Arrive Port Townsend 1:00 a.m.

Leave Port Townsend 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Seattle 1:30 a.m.

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Edmonton—Dominion Line. Sept. 26.

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Lake Champlain—Beaver Line. Sept. 14.

Lake Michigan—Beaver Line. Sept. 21.

FROM NEW YORK.

State of Nebraska—Allian State Line. Sept. 8.

Laurentian—Allian State Line. Sept. 22.

Germany—White Star Line. Sept. 12.

Campania—Cunard Line. Sept. 8.

Etruria—Cunard Line. Sept. 15.

S.S. America—American Line. Sept. 10.

New York—American Line. Sept. 12.

Westland—Red Star Line. Sept. 12.

Leipzig—G. Löwe Line.

Provincial News.

TRAIL.

An attempt was made to burn the Crown Point Hotel at an early hour on Thursday morning, and the total destruction of the property as well as the loss of life was averted by the fortunate awakening of Henry Ross, who extinguished the flames and gave the alarm. It was about 4:30 a.m. when Mr. Ross, who occupied one of the rooms off the back parlor, was awakened by the light and smoke. He quickly opened his door and found that somebody had made a deliberate attempt to burn the building. There, in the centre of the floor, he found a pile of shavings. These were in a blaze and the carpet was burned about them. To make the work more perfect, one of the porters between the parlors had been set on fire. Mr. Ross pulled this down and, with the assistance of other inmates of the hotel, extinguished the flames.

NELSON.

A garnishee of \$200 was recently served in Denver. The net results, amounting to five cents, were forwarded by the court officials to register. Since this was here by check, when the check was presented for payment, an exchange of 15 cents was demanded, whereupon Mr. Simpkins declined to retain the check and has posted it in his office at the court house as a curiosity.

George McGowan, who arrived recently from Cape Nome, via San Francisco, is registered at the Silver King hotel. "I never saw a country," said Mr. McGowan, "where so much misery, destitution and sickness exists." Many of the goldseekers are old men; some of them crippled, who have battled with fortune in many parts of the world all their lives, and with little thought of the future, turned their available assets into cash and struck off for the new Eldorado. There is very little gold coming from Nome, says Mr. McGowan. Though large amounts are being shipped from the north, most of it comes from Klondike.

VANCOUVER.

A meeting of the executive of the British Columbia Forestry Association was held in the rooms of the Forest and Stream Club on Wednesday evening, with Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P., in the chair. The by-laws and constitution, as drawn up by the committee, were submitted, discussed in detail and adopted as a whole, after a few minor amendments had been made. These set forth as the primary objects of the association: 1. To advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodland. 2. To awaken public interest in the results attending the wholesale destruction of forests in the deterioration of climate, diminution of fertility, drying up of rivers and streams, etc. 3. To endeavor to have further areas of unappropriated lands permanently reserved for timber purposes. 4. To encourage reforestation, protection and planting, especially in treeless areas, upon farms, in villages, towns, etc., and to regulate the felling of forest trees on lands granted to settlers. 5. To collect and disseminate information bearing on forestry in general. 6. To study the means whereby the present destruction of timber, incidental to clearing for settlement and cultivation, may no longer be a cost to the settler and a waste of public capital, but may be turned into an asset of revenue, without any charge to the settler. 7. To consider the advisability of the placing of inland waters under the forest department, and the protection of these for the benefit of fish culture may be secured, and that the forest department be given charge of the protection of game and fish and of the destruction of noxious animals. The constitution provides for a membership fee of \$1 per annum, or \$10 for life membership; also that the annual meeting be held in Vancouver on the second Monday of each year.

It is reported that there is some cause for alarm as to the safety or whereabouts of J. M. Dau, who left about three months ago, in the company of two other men on a prospecting trip in the mountains of the North. In just what direction the party went no one seems to know, but Mr. A. M. Dau, a cousin of the prospector, states that the party expected to be away about three or four months, and stated that he would not look for their return for at least three or four weeks to come.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Fishing still continues on the Fraser, but the catch is light. Comparatively few fishing boats are to be seen now, but such as go out every day return with just about enough fish to encourage the men to keep on. Moreover, the larger percentage of the fish are cohoes and in anticipation of a fair run of these, several men have withdrawn down until they get all their cans filled.

At the regular weekly meeting of the citizens' celebration committee on Tuesday night, the first business taken up was the report of the committee appointed to draft a programme of sports to be held on each of the days during exhibition week. The outline programme, already published, was practically adopted, and appropriations asked for and committees appointed under each head as follows: Lacrosse tournament, \$1,500; tug-of-war tournament, \$200; baseball tournament, \$300; children's day sports, \$125; ball committee, \$50; music committee, \$400; decorations committee, \$400; and a general \$500.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly, has written to say he will arrive here on October 1st, by which date he hopes to have returned from the East with his family.

His Lordship Bishop Doutenville, O. M. L., of the diocese of New Westminster, returned home by Wednesday's train from an extended visit to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Bishop Doutenville also visited his old home in France, and from there proceeded to Rome, where an audience was held with His Holiness the Pope. The Bishop stated that he found His Holiness in the best of health, and although an old man, over 90 years of age, he appeared remarkably young and full of vigor and vitality. His Holiness asked the Bishop a number of questions about the condition of the Church and people in

British Columbia and Canada generally, and appeared to be particularly interested in the work in this part of the world. A large number of prominent members of the Catholic church were at the station to welcome the Bishop.

One hundred and eighty-three delegates attended the provincial Liberal-Conservative convention here yesterday. The resolutions passed:

"Resolved, That this convention conveys its attention to questions affecting federal policy.

"That the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party, as expounded by the opposition in the House of Commons of Canada since 1896, has the hearty support of this convention.

"That this convention observes the lavish appropriation and expenditure of federal funds by the Laurier government by way of subsidies for railways in the different provinces, amounting to millions of dollars, and condemns the government for also practically ignoring the necessity which exists in this province for the encouragement and promotion of railway transportation facilities.

"That this convention notes the lavish expenditure upon so-called public works throughout Canada by the present government; and denounces the government for its failure to provide for necessary public works in this province.

"That this convention observes that, while in recent years Canada, in common with the Mother Country and the United States, has been in a condition of stagnation, revenues have been largely neglected.

"That this convention further deplores that no adequate measures have been adopted to protect the riparian lands of the provinces from the annual ravages made by spring freshets.

"That this convention deplores the abuse of power which the Canadian government has continued to exercise, notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the Lardeau servant to be vested in the several provinces.

"That this convention condemns the Laurier government for knowing the protection of the fisheries of this province, as well as for its neglect to assist in the fostering and promotion of the fishing industry by the establishment of necessary hatcheries in the rivers and lakes of this province.

"That this convention regrets that the Canadian government has neglected to so amend the naturalization laws of Canada as to prevent the notorious abuses which have prevailed in this province.

"That this convention denounces Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his scandalous breach of faith in carrying out his solemn pledge regarding Chinese immigration, as indicated by the following telegram, which was used in this province to secure political support in the general elections in 1896:

"Montreal, May 25, 1896.

"J. C. McLagan, Vancouver, B. C.:

"Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the East. Views of the Liberals in the West will prevail with me.

"That this convention condemns the Canadian government in that, instead of legislating along the lines of the Natal Act; as suggested by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, it has encouraged and assisted the immigration into our country by the degraded tribes of Europe and Asia.

"That this convention regrets that the Liberal government at Ottawa has failed to refund to settlers on frontier lands the moneys paid by such settlers for such lands.

"That this convention cannot express too strongly its indignation at the manner in which the claims of this province for representation in the federal cabinet have been ignored by the Laurier administration.

"That this convention condemns the Laurier government for refusing to order a fair and impartial investigation into the affairs of the Yukon.

"That this convention condemns the Laurier administration for its duplicity in dealing with the prohibition question."

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$2500 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 206 D., The Nicholson Institute, Longboat, Gurneysbury, London, W.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The British cruiser Charybdis has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., for a short cruise along the northeast coast, where she has been adjusting disputes between the Newfoundland and French fishermen. The French stations on the north-east coast have obtained but a poor catch of cod and the season's fishing is now almost over.

A report from Perry creek received yesterday states that rich quartz has been struck in the tunnel of the Pearl claim. This tunnel has been driven a distance of 45 feet. It runs through a porphyry dyke some 80 feet which probably contains gold.

Frank King has in the Golden Eagle claim, on Law creek, a tributary of Horse Thief, a very promising showing. He has already a tunnel in eight feet and will continue to work the property, and expects to have the tunnel in at least 20 feet further by the first of next month. There is a lead on the property between three and four feet wide which has been traced over 100 feet. The pay streak varies from 12 to 18 inches, with a high grade, carrying high values of silver and lead.

The steady output of silver-lead ore from the mines of Moyie and in the vicinity of Kimberley is now beginning to attract attention. Last month the St. Eugene Consolidated was the second largest producer of silver-lead ore on the American continent. At the North Star mine 100 tons of ore is going out daily as steadily as clockwork, while the Sullivan is sending out 25 tons, which amount will shortly increase to 50 or 75 tons.

WHAT.

FOOT ELM.

Yellets to stomach, liver and kidney troubles and feel the result in loss of appetite, backache, nervousness, headache and fixed, rank-smelling feet. These bitters are just the thing for a man," writes J. W. Gardner, of Idaho, Ind., "when he is all sun-down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c. Every bottle guaranteed by Fawcett & Co., druggists.

"Give the baby a sun bath in one of these bitters, and you will be surprised to see how well it works. The latest up-to-date at Webers."

Mining News

The Lardeau.

The Spokan group has some fine ore, and its development is looked forward to with interest in the Lardeau, as it will soon add one more to the list of shippers.

The Wide West, another Fish river company, is steadily developing their mineral property in that locality. They will push work all winter and hope to be heard from later.

On the Nettie L. work is being steadily pushed by the Laurier government by way of subsidies for railways in the different provinces, amounting to millions of dollars, and condemned by the government for also practically ignoring the necessity which exists in this province for the encouragement and promotion of railway transportation facilities.

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THE KAFFIR.

Apart from the "Christian" Kaffir of whom the per centage is very small—the natives are without any religion, though they have a undefined belief in the supernatural as affecting their daily life, without any conception of a hereafter. They are not divided therefore by creeds, but their tribal jealousies and hatreds are quite as pronounced as are the national antipathies in Europe. But for this circumstance, the white man would have a very poor chance of ruling in South Africa. Kaffirs are naturally intelligent and cheerful. They are full of traditions and superstitions entirely foreign to our ideas. They speak in parables. "I killed an elephant," means "I have had a great stroke of good fortune." To "kill an ox" is of the same import. "I have been a lion" means "I have been a complete mixture of treachery and cunning, ferocious and brutal, childlike simplicity and quick-wittedness. They are merry and boisterous to an incredible extent, considering the narrowness of their horizon, and in their wild state regard life and duty from a standpoint entirely different from ours. Only an infinitesimal percentage are educated at all. They require a master, and respect justice and firmness; generosity is a quality they do not understand; they invariably attribute it to weakness or some sinister cause. To give our Kaffir servant an ox is to give him a sovereign as a right, to lose him, for he imagines he has some evil design, and generally takes his departure unannounced and quietly. They are by nature and custom extremely idle.

Their staple food consists of meale (maize) or Kaffir corn (the labor in producing which is mostly performed by the women), with an occasional feed of meat as a luxury, generally an ox or a sheep from natural causes. An English farmer in Natal formerly permitted his Kaffirs to eat any of the oxen that died, but the mortality among the herd gradually became so great that, shortly after, the practice of burying dead cattle was abandoned. The Kaffirs have now been taught to bury their dead, and when a Kaffir dies, the natives acquire every vice of the white man, without any of his virtues. It is a natural consequence, self-restraint being an outcome of education and discipline. Drink is a curse to which they easily fall—a prey, and a law was passed in the Transvaal to combat it, but owing to corrupt officials who, there is every ground for believing, derived benefit from the illicit trade in liquor, its provisions were never enforced.

The natives have hence certainly been reduced to a state of debauched by the advent of the white man, but on the other hand those tribal wars, which were constantly being waged, have been stopped, as well as the wholesale slaughter that was practiced at the royal kraals. The population was restricted by these means, but the scenes of torture and bloodshed that were enacted at the bidding of the chief, the misery and terror in which the people lived (and indeed appear to be living to-day in Swaziland) suffice description.—Contemporary Review.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PAINT BRUSH.

It is somewhat remarkable that since we first learned the art of painting, we have not made any improvement in the art of painting, so far as the brush is concerned. The paint brush is a simple implement consisting of a handle and a head, which is composed of a bunch of hairs on the end of a stick. The only substitute for the paint brush that has been found favor with art workers is a spraying instrument, which is now largely used, especially for the coloring and tinting of pottery.

The Aerograph, as the spraying tool is called, is not unlike a fountain pen in appearance. The colors are forced out from the point by air pressure, supplied by a hand foot pump so as to fall in a fine spray.

Several prominent artists are known to use the machine for producing fine stippling effects, and when putting in shading and highlights. Hitherto, control over the amount of color that is distributed, the painter may pass from a fine line, the width of a lead pencil, to a solid band of color; without a change of color the softest and most delicate shadows may be converted into heavy, dark shadows.

The inventor originally intended the instrument for drawing in water color, and black and white, but it has been found to fill a wider range of usefulness. Several thousand aerographs are now employed by photographers for touching up and coloring photos. In pottery and glass decoration it is revolutionizing certain classes of decorations, and its adaptability for producing delicate gradations of color, and blending of tints, while it is lithographic, it is being largely employed. The latest modification of the aerograph is being possible to use soft, pliable, tinted dabs either than paint.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.

Fine Half Tone and Zinc Etching....

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In Your Mind

We want you to have us in mind when you require anything in the drug line. We make a specialty of prescription work, and guarantee that your prescription is perfect in every respect when it leaves our hands.

Let us prepare your prescription.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Chemist.

N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

Trade of
The Dominion

Hon. W. Paterson Tells of the Increase During the Reign of Liberal Government.

The Production of Beet Sugar—Amalgamation of Nova Scotia Concerns.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Aug. 31.—The annual banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held here last evening. Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of customs, delivered a speech dealing with the prosperous condition of the country during the last few years. He intimated that when the fiscal returns for the year were published it would be seen that Canada has had during the past year a total foreign trade in imports and exports of \$370,000,000. The exports of manufacturing goods from Canada for the year ending June 30th, 1900, amounted to \$13,000,000, an increase of four millions over 1895 and 1896.

The Ontario Beet Sugar Association, in session here, yesterday afternoon passed a resolution urging the Dominion government to grant a moderate bounty for the production of beet sugar.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was held here yesterday, at which the executive committee reported the introduction of Kansas Turked Red wheat for seed. Over 12,000 bushels have been distributed to Ontario farmers with the object of improving the winter wheat grown in the province. This wheat, it is said, is a good winter rye. The president of the association, H. L. Rice, urged millers to have wheat manufactured in this country.

It is reported here that a big deal has been completed which involves the amalgamation, under the name of "The Inverness, Richmond Railway and Colliery Co." of numerous Nova Scotia interests representing millions of dollars. Mackenzie & Mann and several English capitalists are at the back of the scheme.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Furniture Association yesterday the opinion was expressed that the manufacture of articles might be extended to Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, it being contended that this action of the railways would benefit the manufacturers as well as the railways by an increase in shipments.

The transportation committee was instructed to make a report to the association as to the advisability of asking the railways for a change in classification and rates. The committee will co-operate with the committees from the Toronto Board of Trade and Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It was reported that many inquiries had been made for Canadian furniture from Holland, Denmark and Norway, and the manufacturers prepared to ship.

A meeting of Ontario apple shippers was held here yesterday at which a number of prominent shippers pledged themselves not to ship inferior fruit, and agreed that each exporter shall brand his packages with his name and grade of fruit.

Norwich, Ont., Aug. 31.—Sir Richard Cartwright was again re-nominated by South Oxford Liberals for the forthcoming general elections last evening. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, in response to an address tendered him, estimated that the general election would take place within the next three months.

He said the main competitor of the Liberal administration was due to the large bills incurred by the Conservative government prior to 1896, which had to be met by the Liberals.

New Glasgow, N. S., Aug. 31.—The Guyborough Liberals have again chosen D. C. Fraser, sitting member, as candidate at the next general elections.

Kingston, Aug. 31.—Eliza Jane, relict of the late Col. Wm. M. Herchmer, of the Northwest Mounted Police, died here last night, aged 60 years.

George Francis, aged 84 years, was knocked down by a trolley car this morning and seriously injured.

PANIC ON ELECTRIC CAR.

(Associated Press.)

Akron, Aug. 31.—As the result of a panic on an electric car at Silver Lake, a suburban resort, late last night, one person was killed, and three others were injured.

The panic was caused by a fuse burning out and the flames bursting up through the car floor. The passengers became terrified and made a frantic rush to get off. Ferdinand Barzett, died from injuries received in jumping.

PAPAL APPOINTMENT.

New York, Aug. 31.—Pope Leo has appointed as a Mons. and prior chamberlain to himself, the Rev. John Ignatius Barrett, secretary to Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. The appointment was asked by the pastor of the diocese of Long Island when on their recent pilgrimage to Rome. Rev. Barrett was born in Brooklyn in 1853.

The House
Prorogued

Government Whip Ellison Receives a Pleasing Souvenir From the Ministers

The Governor's Speech—A Gentle Hint to the Victoria Junior Member.

The present session of the Legislature was brought to a close this afternoon when the House was prorogued in due course by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

The deputation ceremony took place at 3 o'clock. Sir Henri was as usual attended by his secretary, Mr. Powell, and by a brilliant staff of military and naval officers.

The guard of honor consisted of "A" Company, under Lieut. Clarke, while Chief Langley had eight men on duty.

Having ascended the throne, Sir Henri Joly read the following speech, retiring the members from their labors:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am pleased to express my appreciation of the earnestness and care you have manifested in dealing with the various important subjects submitted for your consideration during the session.

The liberal supplies which you have granted for carrying on the administration of public affairs, and particularly for the purpose of constructing roads, and for other public improvements, cannot fail to have a marked result in the development of the resources of the province affected thereby.

I am pleased to observe the substantial aid extended to agricultural industry. The measure of relief afforded to settlers by the Land Act Amendment Act is especially gratifying.

The several amendments to the Assessment Act and the Act to levy a Tax on Coal and Coke will result in a substantial increase in the revenue, as to more adequately provide for carrying on necessary works of development in the future.

I am pleased to know that special measures of relief have been passed in the interests of the municipalities of New Westminster and Sandon.

It is gratifying to find that effective measures have been taken to protect our home labor, not only from unfair competition with the province, but from the immigration of undesirable classes of aliens.

I note with pleasure that an Act has been passed, and under it a judge of the Court and Cokes will result in a substantial increase in the revenue, as to more adequately provide for carrying on necessary works of development in the future.

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